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Select Poetry.

FAREWELL.

'Tis past, we are sever'd, in anguish and tears,
Do I bid thee a silent farewell;
'Mid the passions of youth, its hopes and its fears,
And grief that lies buried in the dim future years,
Shall I honor thy memory—Bell?

'Twere folly to meet thee, to see thee again,
To thyself it were sorrow, disappointment to me;
Yet still there is pleasure in feeling such pain,
There is joy in each throe of despair, that the brain
Feels, and reels under, dreaming of thee.

Then mourn not, or weep, for thy happiness flown,
'Tis enough that I sigh for love, pleasure and thee,
The memories that cluster round thee and my home
Can I banish?—Ah, no; yet dear is the groan
That foreshadows deep misery to me.

Original Story.

[Written for The Globe.]

Mr. Grimshaw's Trial.

BY GAY.

Oft when twilight veils the earth; when my ears are still sounding with the din of day; when the birds have ceased their carols, to rest beneath the rustling leaves; when the cattle, wearied with grazing, are reclining on the village lawn. Yes, then, when everything is silent, save an occasional chirrup of the cricket on the hearth, or the lonely, though grating voice of the "Katy Did," it is a melancholly pleasure for me to sit, my hands covering my face, and my imagination peering back—back through the dim mist of bygone years.

Bright faces and fairy forms surround me. Old friends, old companions, and old schoolmates look me in the eyes. Those sweet faces I used to love, are still the same; the same merry laughter rings in my ears. Peering dimly through this group of fairy forms, is one, one that I loved, aye, more than all the rest, whose childish voice is still reverberating through my mind, like the dying tones of a silver bell. Away, you mock me, you are dead. Did you not die when we were children? Was it not I who first discovered you, bleeding and disabled, mangled by the cruel limb of a great oak—wrenched from the earth by a stream of terrific fire. No, no, your fairy form was no charm against the lightning's quick, fierce stroke. You fell like the opening bud, broken from the parent stem before its beauty was seen, or its fragrance was blended with the pure air; and now you come at this time, when I am alone; when Nature seems silent as a sleeping child. Yes, you come to me, you stand before me, in imagination, as if you really existed; as if the grave-worm had not long since rioted in your fair cheeks. But, ah! when my mind returns to the present, I find I have been wandering—it's a delusion—it flits like a shadow.

Mingled with my first recollections, comes a scene which, as often as it recurs to my mind, drives away all gloomy feelings, like darkness before the morning sun, forcing me to laugh out-right. Well do I remember the old stone school house; many a day I spent in that old pile, cooped up from morning until night, at every opportunity stealing a peep out side, and wishing I could go out and stay out as long as I desired, and not be forced to hold a detestable book in my hand continually.

At the time of which I write, we were ruled by a teacher whose name was Grimshaw.—Ruled, yes, feruled and whipped, too. I dare say that none of his scholars will ever forget him, for, as he used to say, he "would give us a token of remembrance," and it would be doing him injustice to say he didn't keep his word. He did not govern with "a rod of iron," but he had a grape vine about three feet long, with a knot on the end, which answered the same purpose. His term was four months; he had been teaching about two; both parents and scholars were opposed to the way in which he dealt out education, yet being favored by the director who had installed him, he still held the reins of government as tight as ever. One morning we were all sitting around the great ten plate stove, attending to our lessons, when "Good morning, sir! Good morning, sir!" spoken in a loud voice, broke the silence, and two young men entered. In one, I recognized a relation of mine; the other, a boon-companion of his. If any tricks were played off at singing school, any saddles turned wrong end foremost—any body's hat hid—anything done which would be the source of some fun, these two were blamed, whether guilty or not.

As they entered, I could see a smile playing on the countenance of every scholar. Do more we dare not. One glance at the wicked looking grape vine checked anything like a rising laugh. "Come up to the desk," said the teacher, in a harsh voice, before they had time to sit down. With as much innocence as they knew how to assume, they walked up.

"What do you want?" said my relation, looking as silly as possible.

"What do I want? Well, I'll tell you what I want. First, I want your name, that is, if you intend coming to school here, do you?"

"Yes."

"Say, yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Where's your books?"

"Here they are," said they, at the same time, as each one carefully placed a primer on the desk.

Mr. Grimshaw, picking up a pen, continued—

"What's your name, sir?"

"Jediah Catchem."

Casting a keen, penetrating glance at the new scholars, he wrote down the name.

"And your's?" said he, addressing the other.

"Ebenezer Holdem."

"Ebenezer Holdem," he muttered, writing it down, "queer names indeed."

"Well, Jediah, did you ever go to school any?"

"I went one day, but the master didn't come, and then I didn't go any more till this winter."

"Have you ever went any, Ebenezer?"

"I went as much as Jed did."

"Say, Jediah?"

"Jediah."

"When I told you to say Jediah, I didn't mean that you should repeat it after me, but that you should call him by his proper name, as we allow no nick naming here—take your books and sit there," pointing to a low seat, nearly filled with juveniles.

A general titter went round the school room, the teacher seized the symbol of authority, that fatal vine, and, in a voice of thunder, uttered the word "silence." That warning was enough, with books up, we all commenced moving our lips, whether we were studying or not.

"Please sir, to let me set on that high seat?"

"Please sir, to let me set there too?" said the new scholars, almost at the same time.

"If you want to set there so badly, set there, get your books, and keep quiet," yelled the teacher.

In the hurry with which they changed seats, the juvenile bench was capsized, and no little confusion ensued for the space of ten minutes. Our heroes, each with a primer over his face, looked the picture of despair, and, if making amends for the mischief they had done, seemed spelling away for dear life, not heeding the biting words and dark brow of Mr. Grimshaw,

Peace was again restored, and the testament class was called up.

"Please sir, to let me read in the testament class?"

"Please sir, to let me read in it, too?" again came from the corner of the advanced (in years) juveniles, to the annoyance of the teacher, who now saw plainly that he was completely "gulled." Breathing vengeance on the intruders, he left the school room amidst the laughter of all. It is unnecessary to say that the next day was a holiday, and the next, and the next, and the next.

Barney O'Balentine and the Devil.

BY SAM SLICK, ESQ.

Well, there lived an old woman some years ago at Musquash Creek, in South Carolina, that had a large fortin and an only darter. She was a widder, a miser, and a drunker. She was very good and very cross, as many riteous pious people are, and had a loose tongue and a tight pus of her own. All the men that looked to her darter, she tho't had an eye to money, and she warn't far out of the way, nuther, for it seems as if beauty and money was too much to go together in a general way. Rich gals and handsome gals seldom good for nothin' else but their cash or their looks. Pears and peaches are not often found on the same tree, I tell you.—She lived all alone the most, with nobody but her darter and her in the house, and some old nigger slaves in a hut near at hand; and she seed no company she could help.—The only place they went, in a general way, was meetin; and Jerusha never missed that, for it was the only chance she had sometimes of getting out alone.

Barney had a most beautiful voice and always went there, too, to sing alone with the gals; and Barney hearin of the fortin of Miss Elles, made up to her as fierce as possible, and sang so sweet, and talked so sweet, and kissed so sweet, that he soon stood number one with the heiress. But he didn't often get a chance to walk home with her, and when he did, she darsn't let him come in for fear of the old woman. But Barney warn't to be put off that way long. When a gal's in one pastur, and a lover's in another, it's a high fence that they can't get over, that's a fact.

"Tell you what," says Barney, "set up alone in the keepin' room, Jerusha, dear, arter old mother has gone to bed, put out the light, and I'll slide down on the rope from the trap-door on the roof. Tell her you are exercised in your mind, and want to meditate alone, as the words you have heard this day have reached your heart."

Jerusha was frightened to death almost; but what won't a woman do when a lover is in the way? So that very night she told the old woman she was exercised in her mind, and would wrastle with the spirit.

"Do, dear," says the mother, "and you won't think of the vanities of dress, and idle company no more. You see how I have given them up since I made profession, and never so much as talk of 'em now, or even thinks of 'em."

"Strange, Squire, ain't it? But it's much easier to cheat ourselves than cheat the devil. That old hag was too stingy to buy a dress, but persuaded herself it was bein' too good.

Well, the house was a flat-roofed house, and had a trap-door in the ceilin' over the keepin' room, and there was a crane on the roof, with a rope to pull up things to spread all out, and when Barney thought the old woman was asleep, he crawls out of the house, opens the trap-door, and lets himself down by the rope, and he and Jerusha set down on the hearth in the chimney corner courtin', or as they call it in them diggins, "sniffin ashes." When daylight began to show, he went up the rope hand over hand, hauled it up after him, closed to the trap-door, and made himself scarce. Well, all this went on as slick as could be, for a while but the old woman seed that her darter looked pale, as if she hadn't sleep enough, and there was no gettin' her up in the mornin', and when she did, she was yawnin' and gapin' and so dull she hadn't a word to say. She got very uneasy about it at last, and used to get up in the night sometimes, and call her darter, and make her go off to bed, and once or twice she come plagy near catchin of them."

So what does Barney do, but take two niggers with him, when he went after that, and leaves them on the roof, and fastens a large basket to the rope, and tells them if they feel the rope pulled, they must hoist away for dear life, but not to speak a word for the world.—Well, one night the old woman came to the door, as usual, and says, "Jerusha," says she, "what on airth ails you, to make you sit up all night that way? Do come to bed. "I'm rastling with the evil one, I'll come presently." "Dear, dear," says she, "you have rastled long enough with him to have throwed him by this time. If you can't throw him now, give it up, or he may throw you." "Presently, marm," says the darter. "It's always the same tune," says her mother, goin' off grumblin—"it's always presently—what has got into that gal to act so? Oh, dear! what a pertracted time she has on it. She has been sorely exercised, poor girl."

As soon as she had gone, Barney larfed so that he had to put his arm around her to study him on the bench, in a way that didn't look unlike rompin, and when he went to whisper, he larfed so he did nothin' but touch her cheek with his lips, in a way that looked plauguily like kissing, and felt like it, too, and she pulled to get a way, and that he had a most regular rastle as they sat on the bench and down went both on the floor with an awful smash, and in bounced the old woman.—"Which is uppermost," says she. "Have you throwed Satan or has Satan throwed you?" "I have throwed him," says her darter; "and I hope he's broke his neck, he acted so."—"Come to bed, then darlin," says she, "and say a prayer afterward, and"——just then the old woman was seized round the waist, hoisted to the roof and from thence to the crane, where the basket stopped, and the first thing she know'd she was away up ever so far in the large basket and no soul near her.

"Barney and his niggers cut stick in double quick time, crept into the bushes, and went all round the road, just as day was breakin'. The old woman was a singin' out for dear life, kickin' and squealin' and cryin' and prayin', all in one properly frightened. Down runs Barney, hard as he could slip, lookin' as innocent as if he'd never heard nothin' of it, pretendin' to be horrid frightened; offers his services, climbs up, releases the old woman, and gets blessed until he gets tired of it. "Oh!" says the old woman, "Mr. O'Balentine, the moment Jerusha throwed the evil one, the house shook like an earthquake, and as I entered the room he grabbed me. Oh! I shall never forget his fiery eyeballs, and the horrid smell of brimstone he had."

"Had he a cloven foot and a long tail?" says Barney. "I couldn't see in the dark," said she; "but his claws were awful sharp, oh! how they dug into my ribs. It e'ne most took the flesh off—oh, dear! Lord have mercy upon us! I hope he's laid in the Red Sea now."

"Tell you what it is, Aunty," says Barney, "that's an awful story; keep it secret for your life—folks might say the house was haunted—that you were possessed, and that Jerusha was in league with the evil one. Don't so much as lisp a syllable to a livin' sinner breathin'; keep the secret, and I will help you."

The hint took; the old woman had no wish to be burnt or drowned for a witch, and the moment a feller has a woman's secret, he is that woman's master. He was invited there, he stayed there, married there; but the old woman never knew who the evil one was, and always thought to her dying day it was old Scratch himself. After her death they didn't keep it secret no longer, and many a good larf has there been at the story of Barney O'Balentine and the Devil.

I Don't Care if I Do.

In olden times before the Maine laws were invented, Wing kept the hotel at Middle Grainville, and from his well stocked bar furnished "accommodations to man and beast." He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf.—Fish, the village painter, was afflicted in the same way.

One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar room. Wing was behind the counter, waiting for the next customer; while Fish was lounging before the fire with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's decanters and wishing most devoutly that some one would come in and treat.

A traveler from the South, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance. Going up to the counter he said:

"Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy?" says the ready landlord jumping up; "yes, sir, I have some," at the same time handing down a decanter of the precious liquid.

"You misunderstand me," says the stranger; "I asked how far it was to Brandon?"

"They call it pretty good brandy," says Wing. "Will you take sugar with it?" reaching, as he spoke, for the bowl and toddy stick.

The despairing traveler returned to Fish.

"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Thank you," said Fish; I don't care if I do take a little brandy with you!"

The stranger treated and fled.

The Wife.

There is a great deal of truth in the following lines, written by one who has unquestionably had experience, and utters what he considers the truth:

It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart.
The absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth—these, and her nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have narrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. O may woman before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awaken and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the injured one, not the injuring—the forgotten and not the forgetting wife—a happy allusion to the hour of peaceful love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man, will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years of matchless bliss, loved, loving and content—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

A POPULAR writer says, that men like children, are pleased with a rattle. Not if it is at the tail of a snake.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 16, 1860. NO. 47.

Political, &c.

Opinions of The Press.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.]

PERILS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The proceedings at Charleston make it evident that the Democratic party, and with it, the country, has reached the crisis of its fate, from which nothing but the greatest prudence, wisdom and patriotism can extricate us. We do not say that the entaglement is past unravelling, but that it will require the highest qualities and the utmost prudence and forbearance to accomplish the work. When secession from the Democratic Convention, the forerunner of secession from the Union, reared its standard at Charleston, it was time for the representatives of the National Democracy to pause and allow the country time for deliberation, before taking an irrevocable step into the future.

It is probable that this course may tend to heal the breach and bring order out of confusion. The Convention will have time to ascertain the effect of the proceedings at Charleston upon the country, the extent of the defection, and the cause and cure of the difficulties that beset the party. At Baltimore there should be no discussion about the Platform, which was the immediate source of all the troubles at Charleston. The subject should be regarded as settled. We do not see any reasonable grounds of objection to the Platform adopted by the majority of the Convention at Charleston. It embraces every principle upon which the National Democratic party can agree, and any attempt to give it a stronger Southern cast would be fatal to the Nationality as well as to the success of the Democratic party. It wisely abstains from deciding between the conflicting theories agitating, and, to some extent, dividing the party upon Territorial questions.—It does not determine whether a Territorial Legislature has, or has not, power to exclude slavery, but submits that question where it properly belongs, and where alone it can be finally and authoritatively determined—to the Judiciary. It stands by the principle of non-intervention, for which we contended in 1856, and which has been recognized as the doctrine of the party since that time; and consequently does not rush into the palpable inconsistency of recommending Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories. It pledges the Democratic party to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over this question of slavery in the Territories, and denounces the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law as subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in effect. We do not see the slightest cause for dissatisfaction with this Platform. In fact it is impossible to imagine any other declaration of principles that could be acceptable to the whole party and maintain its compact Nationality. A declaration in favor of either of the conflicting views upon the Territorial question would, inevitably, divide the party. To say, with Mr. Douglas, that a Territorial Legislature has power to exclude slavery, while Congress has not, would drive off the whole Southern wing and a large portion of the party in the North. To say, on the other hand, with the extreme Southern men, that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories and to intervene in its behalf, would hopelessly destroy the party in the North. The Convention, very wisely, refused to endorse either of these positions, but declaring the broad and general principles of the party, committed these distracting questions to the Judiciary—and in so doing they acted in precise conformity with the Reading Convention and common sense.

Everything now depends upon the action of the Southern States from which delegates seceded at Charleston. They are now called upon to elect others in the place of those who abandoned the regular Convention. This will test whether the seceding delegates represented their constituents truly or not. In every one of these States a conflict will commence between the moderates, who are willing to stand upon the Convention's Platform, and the ultras, who desire to break up the Democratic party and the Union for an abstraction. This contest will be a solemn and serious one, for it will gauge the depth and extent of the Union feeling in the Southern States, as well as the power of the fire-eaters. In former contests, where the ultras of the South have fought under their own banner, they have been beaten, and they may be beaten again. If their places are supplied at Baltimore by men who prize the Union above all things—men who are willing to fight under a National flag for the preservation of the Union against the attacks of sectionalism, we may be assured that Southern ultraism has run its course, and look for such action at Baltimore as will place the Democratic party in an unassailable position and assure its success in November. A victory of the conservatives of the South over the sectionalists would confirm the Nationality of the Democratic party, and be followed by a victory over the sectionalists of the North.—Such a triumph would be doubly glorious.—But if the Southern States confirm the action of the seceding delegates, and the scenes of Charleston are re-enacted at Baltimore, it will be ominous of disaster to the party and the Union. When the last remaining bond is broken and the country is divided into sectional parties, each overflowing with animosity, what can rescue this Union from destruction?

[From the Louisvillo (Ky.) Democrat.]

Still, we are not unmindful of the trickery, juggling, and rascality brought to bear in Charleston to defeat the choice of the Democracy. Stephen A. Douglas stands a head and shoulders above them all; he had a majority in the Convention, and could beat any one of his competitors at the polls; still, with the fact before the Convention, members would withdraw, secede and kick up generally, rather than give him the nomination. Let the people speak for themselves. The politicians are against Douglas—the people are for him, and as the latter do the voting, it is about time their voice should be heard. When the Convention referred back to the people to fill vacancies to represent the States that withdrew, it would have been well, also, to have asked that all the States appoint new delegates to the Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 18th of June. It is not usual to allow jurors who cannot agree upon a verdict to sit again upon the case. So we would favor the re-appointment of delegates from one end of the Union to another, that the voice of the people may be fully and fairly known. The fresher the delegates from the people the better, the more surely they will represent their will and wish. The trickery, rascality, and juggling manœuvres of politicians and aspirants, could not then be brought to bear upon the Convention, and the unmistakable voice of the people would be made known.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The majority over all, including fifty-two bolters counted against him, have pronounced for Douglas, while no other man has ever received one fifth of the Convention. In almost all elections in our Government, a plurality elects, beyond dispute; a majority is the highest order of preference asked anywhere. This Mr. Douglas has had, including the fifty-two against him, though some of them were elected expressly to vote for him. Of the real legitimate acting Convention, he has steadily received *three-fifths* of the votes. Four years ago, he felt bound, as a man of *honor*, to yield at once the nomination to him who had obtained a majority of votes; and now, the courtesy which he then thought involved his *honor*, is denied him with *three-fifths* in his favor. This is the state of things when the Convention adjourns to Baltimore, giving the President forty-six days to hunt Whitneys and pay off J. Glanceys; and now let the *people* speak out for "Vox Populi Vox Dei."

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Press, May 5.]

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Convention having adjourned without the accomplishment of the design for which they were sent to Charleston, it may be regarded proper for us to state our position in regard to the action of the Southern delegates.

We are clear in our convictions that the secession movement was all wrong and cannot be justified to the satisfaction of any one unless they are first willing to announce a willingness and a desire to bring about a disruputre of this glorious Union, which has for so many years found strength in the hearts of all true patriots, both North and South. The South has for a long time professed to be devoted to the Union, and in most of the speeches made by Southern orators, we find the fire of patriotism burns bright and long, and loud are the tributes paid to the glorious dead who fought, bled, and died that we might enjoy the rich heritage of republican freedom. Yet all this must now, that we have grown into a grandeur unsurpassed by any other nation on the broad earth, be dashed down, annihilated and destroyed, on a mere abstraction. All this and more is threatened by the course and line of policy proposed by the secessionists from the late National Convention. Now, while we profess as much love for the South and its institutions as any other man, yet we do say at this particular juncture we can see no good reason for any movement on the part of the South which has a tendency to produce so disastrous a result. Of one thing the South, or that portion of it who sympathize with this new move on the part of the Southern men, will find deep and earnest sympathy from a quarter from which few men who really love their country would desire to obtain it. Is it generally known in this State that the Black Republican party would much prefer to see an ultra-Southern man nominated to a Northern Democrat? Is it generally known that of all the Democrats on the face of the earth, they do most cordially despise Stephen A. Douglas; admitting this fact, as admitted to us by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, we would like to ask if they are not actuated by some sinister design in desiring the nomination of a Southern man? Will not this course be well calculated to array against us a large sectional party at the North, who will overwhelm us at the South, and thus bring about all the disagreeable attendants upon civil war?

Now, we propose, in this last paragraph, to give another and perhaps the strongest reason which operates upon the Republican party, and causes them to desire the defeat of Judge Douglas' nomination, and it is this: they think he is the only Democrat in the whole Union who can at this time be elected to the Presidency of the United States—a good reason for their hatred surely.

Disgraceful Conduct of the Pennsylvania Traitors at the Charleston Convention ---Joe Baker Imitating Heenan the Bruiser---Bigler and Dawson his Bottle-Holders, &c.

The following account of the disgraceful and humiliating scene which took place at Charleston among a portion of the Pennsylvania Delegation, we clip from the Washington *States*. We merely give it a place in our columns in order that the Democracy of the State may see to what a base and disgusting level such traitors as Bigler, Baker, Dawson & Co. descended, in order to break up and destroy the Democratic party:

DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE.—There was a most disgraceful occurrence in the Pennsylvania delegation yesterday. After the Convention decided to recommit the platform to the committee, that body held its meeting, and when Hon. Hendrick H. Wright cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the minority resolutions, in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, he was told by Senator Bayard that he (Mr. Wright) was instructed to vote with the Southern members of the committee. Mr. Wright replied that this statement could not be correct, as the Pennsylvania delegation, at a meeting held on Saturday morning had refused to instruct him. Another member of the committee said such instructions had been given, for he had seen them. Mr. Wright then withdrew from the committee, to ascertain the fact. On his way to the steamer he met Hon. John L. Dawson, Senator Bigler, and Collector Baker. Dawson handed him a paper purporting to be instructions from the Pennsylvania delegates, which directed him to vote for the Bayard proposition. Mr. Wright refused to recognize pretended instructions of such a character, inasmuch as there had been no meeting of the delegation, and, of course, no proper or official action had been taken by them in relation to the subject.

On hearing this, Collector Baker flew into a towering passion, and called Mr. Wright a falsifier. The latter rejoined that he (Baker) was a liar, whereupon the Collector struck Mr. Wright, accompanying the blow with a number of blasphemous epithets.

The outrage is rendered still more monstrous by the fact that in reality no instructions had been adopted, of the alleged character, but Dawson, Bigler, and Baker had secretly prepared a paper, and by false representations had induced a number of delegates to sign it, some of whom now deeply regret it.

When this fraudulent scheme failed, violent attempts were made to wrench the pretended written instructions from Mr. Wright's hand and to destroy it, but he fortunately retained it in his possession, and it will prove a valuable momento of the occurrence.

Such is a portion of the history of violence, fraud and outrage, practised on the part of the Pennsylvania traitors and disunionists, led on by Senator Bigler, to dragoon the honest and consistent portion of the Pennsylvania delegation into a submission to treacherous and damnable schemes of the Southern fire-eaters.

The brutal and cowardly attack made upon the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright by the bully Baker, excited the utmost indignation among honorable men of all parties at Charleston. Baker is a very large and powerful man—larger and much heavier than his fellow-"bruiser," Heenan—and in the full flush and vigor of his manhood; while Mr. Wright is an aged and white-haired gentlemen, quite feeble in health, and, at the time, so much laboring under the effects of a debilitated system as to be but part of the time able to attend to the discharge of his duties.

Singular Occurrence.

[Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.]

SUNBURY, April 30, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I will relate a circumstance which happened in this place a few days since of a very mysterious nature, and the truth of which can be established by some of the most respectable citizens of this place, on which perhaps you may be able to give us some light. The Sheriff of this county a few days since went over to the town of Northumberland for the purpose of drawing some money from the Bank. He had in a wallet in his pocket some $300, and he drew from the Bank $1,700, making a sum total of $2,000. and then returned home. When he arrived at home it was sometime after dusk, and he repaired to his room for the purpose of depositing his money until morning, when to his astonishment and horror, he discovered that he had lost the money. Here was a delimma! What to do he could not tell. He was afraid to let any person know of the matter, and he examined and re-examined his coat. During one of his examinations his little son, a child of about five years old, who had been sleeping in his crib in his father's chamber, sat up in his crib and asked his father what he was looking for. His father not wishing that his child should know ought of his loss, told him to lay down and go to sleep, as he had not lost anything. But the child told him that he had lost his pocket-book, and that it was laying in the middle of the road about one hundred yards this side of the Northumberland bridge.—The father bade him lay down and keep quiet. He went down stairs, told a neighbor friend of his (in whom he could confide) of his loss, and also what his son had told him. His friend suggested to him the propriety of making an immediate examination of the matter and he would accompany him, and that they should take the little boy along with them. The Sheriff went into his house, got his little son up, had him dressed, and procuring a lantern they started, following the road and directions of the little child.—While yet some distance from the bridge the neighbor suggested to the father the propriety of sending the child ahead alone and see if he could find the money; which suggestion was adopted. Off the child started, without a lantern or light, the gentlemen following at a respectable distance. When the little child arrived at the spot designated, he being in the middle of the road, stooped down and picked up the wallet, and handing it to his father, told him that there was his pocket-book. You can imagine that father's astonishment when he found that the wallet was not only his, but that every dollar that had been in it was there still!

Another: A party of gentlemen were congregrated at the station house discussing the chief merits of the respective combatants for the championship of the world, and some knowing of the above circumstance, proposed to go down to the Sheriff's and ask his son concerning the fight. They went down.—This took place on the 19th of April. A gentleman from Harrisburg being one of the party, asked the child concerning the fight in England. The child told them the battle had been fought, and that the big man would have whipped the little one, but they would not let him; that they broke in the ring and stopped the fight, but the big man knocked the little one down often, and one time he picked him up and threw him down and fell on him and once threw him on the ropes.—This I just mention in connection with what you published on Saturday morning, April 5th. I will also mention in connection with the robbery of the store you noticed. When the child was asked what kind of silks were stolen, he told them that there was some black, red, striped and white. One of the firm said that this was not correct, as they had no white silk in the store. The child persisted in his answer, and the other member coming in at the time, he was appealed to, and he replied that there had been a piece of white silk stolen.

X.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

DOUGLAS MEETINGS IN THE SOUTH.

As the homeward-bound delegates passed through North Carolina and Virgina, they were called upon by thousands at the different stations and assured that the South would certainly go for Douglas. At Wilmington, Attorney General of the State addressed the delegates telling them that North Carolina would give the Douglas Electoral ticket twenty thousand majority. Meetings have already been held at New Orleans, Petersburg, and Richmond, (Va.,) to denounce the seceders, and to help Douglas. Will not the Northern Democracy go and do likewise?

DEATH OF AN AGED INDIAN.—Seth, one of the head chiefs of the New York tribes, died in Southern Kansas last week. He has lived on the little Osage for twenty years.

☞ In 1859, the American coal trade reached 50,000,000 tons.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ The "Constitutional Union Convention," (so called,) met at Baltimore on Wednesday last. Delegates were present from nearly all the States. The Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, was chosen temporary Chairman, and was afterwards appointed permanent President. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, represented Pennsylvania in the list of Vice Presidents. The whole of the first day's session was taken up with preliminary matters.

On Thursday morning, a preamble and resolution were passed setting forth that platforms are calculated to mislead and distract the people and occasion sectional divisions, and declaring the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, to be the only platform recognized by the body. The Convention then voted for a candidate for President, the first ballot resulting as follows:

Houston,	57	Bell,	68½
Everett,	25	McLean,	22
Graham,	22	Sharkey,	6
Crittenden,	28	Goggin,	3
Botts,	9½	Rives,	13
Whole number of votes,			254
Necessary to a choice,			128

On the second ballot, Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, received 141 votes, and was declared nominated. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, was nominated for the Vice Presidency, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Chicago Convention.

The Republican Convention meets in Chicago to-day. It will be largely attended by outsiders. Several delegations from this State, almost unanimous for Cameron, passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sunday and Monday. It is impossible to guess, with any degree of correctness, who will receive the Republican nomination. The friends of Seward will push his claims, and will not be satisfied with the nomination of any other.—The nomination of Bell, by the Constitutional Union party, has considerably confused the chances of the several gentlemen who have been looking for a nomination at Chicago.

THUNDER FROM THE SOUTH!—The Democracy of the whole South are incensed at the action of the Disunionists at the Charleston Convention, and are already actively at work manifesting their displeasure by holding public meetings in almost every city and principal town throughout these States. At St. Louis, Missouri, on Friday of last week, an immense meeting was held, at which the secessionists were unsparingly denounced, *and a salute of* 153 *guns was fired in honor of that number of Delegates who voted for* Stephen A. Douglas! Missourians now pledge that State for the "Little Giant" by 20,000 majority.

LOUISIANA SPEAKING!—The people of the South have already begun the good work of repudiating the action of their Delegates who seceded from the Charleston Convention.—The meeting alluded to in the dispatch below, is said to have been one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever held at New Orleans. Read:

ANTI-SECESSION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

A mass meeting was held here last evening to denounce the secession movement at Charleston: It was resolved to regard all as enemies who attempted to produce a separation of the States.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—It is a fact that should be constantly kept before the people, that Stephen A. Douglas, after the bolt of the Disunionists, had, on every ballot cast in the Charleston Convention, *a clear majority of about* FIFTY VOTES OVER ALL THE OTHER CANDIDATES COMBINED! And yet this is the man the traitors and Disunionists tell us must be withdrawn in order to conciliate a handfull of reckless, corrupt and unprincipled office-holding demagogues.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A large meeting of the friends of General Houston, from all parts of the Union, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on Friday evening last. The Baltimore, Charleston, and other National party Conventions, were represented, and the determination expressed that the people shall make their own choice for President.

Southern Sentiment.

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

We find nowhere in the South, save in a few journals of the fire-eating class, the slightest disposition to justify or excuse the action of the Southern Delegates, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. L. Yancey and others, in seceding from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. The secession is held to have been wholly uncalled for, and measures are already on foot in most of the States to send new aad more national men to represent the sentiment of the South in the adjourned Convention at Baltimore. The Mobile *Register* of May 1st speaks of the action of the seceders as follows:

RASH COUNSELS.—The latest news from Charleston announces that the delegations of five other States have assumed the fearful responsibility, without the warrant instruction, to join the States of Alabama and Mississippi in arraying themselves against the sentiment of the Democratic party and against the convictions or judgment of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri—all the border States, their tier of Southern States most exposed to Northern aggression, and which must bear the brunt of the battle, if battle there be. If this is not "precipitating the cotton States into a revolution," it is because the people will not second the desperate moves which the mortified pride of injudiciously committed politicians has inspired. These gentlemen will have to return and give an account of their stewardship to their constituencies. What the decision of the people will be, no cool-headed man will doubt for a moment.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The Ebensburg *Democrat & Sentinel* is very anxious to get the Little Giant of the West out of the way of the Disunionists of the South. Hear its cool impudence:

"Let Stephen A. Douglas withdraw from the contest, and allow a conservative statesman, acceptable to both wings of the party be nominated for President at Baltimore. If he is a patriot he will do this. If he is a demagogue he will remain in the field."

When the *Democracy* of the Democratic party are willing to make mud-sills of themselves, the editor of the *D. & S.* may expect to be gratified, by a submission to the will of the fire-eaters, but not before.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—We find nowhere in the South, save in a few journals of the fire-eating class, the slightest disposition to justify or excuse the action of the Southern Delegates, under the leadership of Mr. William L. Yancey and others, in seceding from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. The secession is held to have been wholly uncalled for, and measures are already on foot in most of the States to send new and more national men to represent the sentiment of the South in the adjourned Convention at Baltimore.

JUDGE BLACK'S HOME.—The following, from the *Somerset Democrat*, a paper that has had, until very lately, the name of Judge Black at its mast-head for the Presidency, is a complete *summerset* from its former opinions:

"That Hon. S. A. Douglas was entitled to the nomination, after receiving 152½ votes—a majority of the whole Convention—no candid and fair-minded person will deny. *Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly the choice of nine-tenths of the Democratic party North and South*, and all attempts to oppose their will must prove unavailing in the end.

As to the seceders, we have but to say a word. We are right glad that they left, for they were, for the most part, tricksters and fire-eaters, and of no possible use to any party. Their seats will be filled by sound Union Democrats, and they will find themselves rebuked by their own constituents."

THE TARIFF.—A bill passed the House on Thursday last, by a vote of 105 yeas to 64 nays. All the Democratic members from this State voted for the bill. The bill gives very general satisfaction. It may possibly pass the Senate.

☞ We see it announced in the Pittsburgh *Press*, that President Buchanan has appointed R. Bruce Petrikin a Judge for Utah Territory. If true, God save the Mormons.

From Chicago.

[Special Despatches to "The Press."]

CHICAGO, May 13, 1860.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

There is no city in the Union better suited for Convention purposes than Chicago. It is easily reached by railroad from all parts of the Union, and its hotel accommodations are second to those of no other city.

THE CITIZENS ENTERTAINING THE DELEGATES.

Most of the delegates and many of the outside visitors who have arrived are being entertained by private families, who, with a generosity in striking contrast with the sharp practice of Charleston, have undertaken to provide accommodations for large numbers of the strangers free of charge. Democrats are vieing with Republicans in extending civilities.

THE EXCITEMENT COMMENCING.

There is intense excitement here. Most of the delegates have arrived, and the friends of each candidate are actively urging his claims.

THE OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

The largest outside pressure is from the West, particularly from Ohio and Illinois, whilst New York and Pennsylvania are both well represented, independent of their respective delegations.

THE FRIENDS OF WM. H. SEWARD.

Wm. H. Seward is being earnestly pressed for nomination by the shrewdest and richest politicians in the Republican party. His principal manager is Thurlow Weed, whose hand is seen in almost every movement made so far. The opponents of the New York statesman fear and dread Weed's power.

THE CHANCES OF N. P. BANKS.

The nomination of Bell and Everett is being quietly used against Seward by the friends of Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, who assert that it is necessary to place a man on the track like Banks, who has been identified with Americanism, in order to carry Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and even New York. They point to the fact that a part of the Republican ticket was defeated in New York by the Americans last fall as an evidence that if Seward, or any other man who has been opposed to that party is nominated, the whole American vote will be thrown against him, and the Empire State thus be lost to the Republicans.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

Most of the Pennsylvania delegates, particularly those from west of the mountains, are already here. Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, and A. K. McClure, the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, are also here. It is understood that Curtin and his friends will be satisfied with the nomination of Simon Cameron, but if this cannot be accomplished I think they would prefer Bell, of Tennessee, with a Republican on the ticket for Vice President. They say that if Douglas is nominated at Baltimore it is very doubtful whether Pennsylvania could be carried against him, even by a combination of all the opposition votes in the State.

SEWARD THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE.

The friends of Seward are the most sanguine, and confidently count on his nomination from the sixth to the twelfth ballot.—They complain bitterly of the course which is being pursued by those opposed to him, declaring that they are not actuated by a desire to make a nomination which will produce harmony in the party, but only by a determination to defeat him. They charge further, that packed delegations have been made up from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri, for this purpose.—His nomination, however, they look upon as certain, claiming Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and a part of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, at an early stage of the ballotings.

BATES AND WADE.

Bates has very little strength, and will not be kept long in the field by Missouri. His friends are then counted upon for Senator Wade, of Ohio, who is looming up as a formidable candidate. If Seward is not nominated, Wade will be. His friends seem to have a good understanding with the Banks men of New England, and it is certain he can control a majority of the Ohio delegation, though the Sewardites, who seem to be the only opponents he has, say that McLean and Governor Chase's friends will never submit to his nomination.

THE DEMOCRACY INTERESTED.

The Democrats are using considerable influence in favor of Seward. They say that they will carry Illinois for Douglas by a large majority if he is nominated, no matter who the Republican nominee may be, but they regard Seward as the weakest man who can be put up against Douglas in the Middle States. Their indignation is great at the treatment of their favorite at Charleston, and you may rely upon it that there will be thousands of the Western Democracy at Baltimore to see that the "Little Giant" has fair play.

THE PLATFORM.

The Philadelphia platform of 1856 will undoubtedly be reaffirmed. Pennsylvania will try to get a strong tariff plank in to help them at home, and it is rather probable that this will be accorded to them.

Comments of the Democratic Press on the Charleton Convention.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

From the very hour of the meeting of the Convention, nothing can be clearer than that there was an organized conspiracy, on the part of the politicians and office-holders, to defeat Mr. Douglas for the Presidency at all hazards. We say this was palpable before, at the time of, and in every act of the minority of the Convention up to the moment of the secession; and yet, in the face of this combination, there was not a period when Mr. Douglas was not the choice of the majority, and when that majority was not able, on a square vote, to beat down all opposition. The Yancey platform, which looked to a slave code, and the re-opening of the African slave trade, was voted down by a decided majority, and finally, an addition to the Cincinnati platform was adopted, which ought to have satisfied any conservative and Union-loving man in the Convention or in the country.—But union and harmony on such a basis was not what was wanted by the enemies of Mr. Douglas, and instead of yielding, in true Democratic style, to the will of the majority, they left the Convention, and took up a position on the outskirts to see what further mischief could be done. The balloting commenced, and of the two hundred and fifty-three delegates still present, Mr. Douglas on every vote received a large majority over all others combined. He not only had this majority as the Convention was actually constituted, but upon one of the ballots he received 152½ votes, being an actual majority of all the votes in the Convention when full. He not only had these majorities, but he obtained them in the face of desertions on the part of office-holders and others who, it is notorious, were elected for their voluntary pledges in his favor, but who were afterwards bought up and paid to oppose him.

This is Mr. Douglas' position before the country. He is the choice of the people for the Presidency. There is not a man in the Union who can command a greater Democratic strength in any single State than Mr. Douglas. He will be made infinitely stronger by the efforts of the minority in this Convention to destroy him. He stands before the country now in an attitude when every true Democrat should come up to his support, at the same time that a proper rebuke may by this means, be administered to the disunionists of the South. That faction do not want his election, for the simple reason that it will preserve the Union, by putting down Black Republicanism in the North and secession at the South. The nomination of Douglas, if delayed at Charleston, ought to be consummated at Baltimore; and to this end the watch-fires of patriotism should be lighted all over the land. The public will should not be cheated in this way, but meetings should be held in cities and towns and counties all over every State, and such a voice should go up as will strike terror into the hearts of those who have been guilty of these gross outrages upon the party, and who yet threaten the severance of the Union. There is no time to be lost, and every good citizen should join the work. At this hour Mr. Douglas is the representative man of the people, and they ought to see that he is put into the Presidency regardless of all opposition.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.]

Oh, yes, let us have protection, or dismember the party, for *protection* will people with Southern planters the sandy wastes of the great American desert, crown with vineyards the earth-bare slopes of the Rocky mountains, *and be just the thing for the South when Greenland is annexed to the Union.*

Now what is our future? The National Convention has adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June, and those who resigned their seats in that body, will have their places filled with men who will represent the States.

As we have said, the action of the *bolting* delegates has defeated their own prime purpose, which was the nomination of a Southern man. We went to Charleston prepared to vote for Mr. Douglas, if he was the choice of the majority, and to support him if nominated—but almost sure that he would not be, and that a Southern man would be. The certainty now points the other way, for Mr. Douglas has got rid of the factionists, and having received one hundred and fifty-two votes, which is a majority, he is, by the usage of the party, entitled to be nominated by two-thirds.

We now believe *that the nominee of the party in National Convention, and the next President of the United States, will be Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.*

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.]

These opponents of Douglas have been mistaken all the while in his strength. Their blind hatred misleads them so that they can't appreciate the signs of the times. That he is the first choice of three-fourths of the Democratic party to-day, for the office of President is plain enough to any one who does not obstinately shut his eyes to the facts.—Against the combinations of politicians, and the use of Federal patronage, the intrigues of Cabinets, Senators, Congressmen, and outside politicians, he got a majority of the whole electoral vote at Charleston, and did not then show all his strength in the Convention. In this condition of things his friends are modestly asked to withdraw him, to accommodate the most reckless and unscrupulous opposition that ever was arrayed against a man.—His friends, the delegates, can't be so accommodating, and the people at home will be much less accommodating than the delegates.

We are even less disposed to concede anything now than ever. The whole country now sees where the heart of this opposition comes from. It has made an exposition of itself by secession from the Convention. The only honest and intelligent purpose is a dissolution of the Union. Those engaged in it will not openly confess it. Some disguise the end even from themselves; but one cannot talk with them a moment without getting an avowal of the ultimate result. We, therefore, have no compromise to make with them. They are gone, and let them go in peace.—They demand what no party in the free States can grant, and they know it.

The people of a Territory shall not have slavery, if they want it, is the Northern Wilmot Proviso. Would it not be sheer impertinence to ask the South to sanction such a doctrine?

Well, what is the demand of this secession party in the South, who have seduced so many into their purpose? Stript of all its disguise, it is simply this: The people of a Territory shall have slavery, no matter how much they are opposed to it. This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the position. They say, if a Territorial Legislature will not make laws to protect slavery, Congress must make them. If the legislation be unfriendly to slavery, then the Federal Government must interfere and nullify such legislation. *Does any one expect that this Southern Wilmot Proviso will be tolerated North?*

* * * * *

The Catholic zeal of James II led him into acts which irritated his subjects, until he was driven into exile. A French courtier said, in decision: "There goes a man who sacrificed a crown for a crozier." The Democrats South are repeating the folly of James, with infinitely less motive for their action.—Indeed they are more like a spaniel who drop a bone of meat to plunge after its shadow.

We submit the case to the Democracy of Kentucky. Will they allow the secessionists to separate them from the Democracy of the North, and thus sectionalize their party? Or will they tolerate this hatred of one distinguished man, which would accept the defeat of the party to defeat him?

For our own part, we don't intend to submit to any such factious and unpatriotic movements. We shall support no sectional party, and we trust there is virtue enough in the Democratic party to repudiate it. If there is not, then the Democratic party has fulfilled its mission, and will pass away as the old Whig party did. * * *

The Baltimore Convention will nominate Douglas beyond a doubt. The Opposition in the South, where it is honest, straightforward disunion, is scarcely a fragment. The political wire-workers who seceded are gone, and in their places we will have men fresh from the people. They may prefer another, but they will not sacrifice the party to favoritism. Our party will come forth from the fire purified and strengthened. Many office holders will be laid in limbo. The sweets of private life will be conceded to many political aspirants in the Southern seceding States, and our candidates will sweep the Union like fire in the prairie, and the nation will have a new lease of life.

[From the Providence (R. I.) Post.]

We shall be told that the Southern States which withdrew from the Convention will maintain their hostility to the Democratic party. *We know better.* The PEOPLE of the South are not mad, and they will rebuke the madness of their representatives. The idea that they will unite with the National Union party, whose Convention is soon to be held in Baltimore, is absurdity itself. They can never stand upon a platform which will be satisfactory to the Winthrops and Everetts of the North, and to the Know Nothings of the South. An independent Southern party—a sectional, pro-slavery Democratic party—may do to talk of for a while, but cannot long find friends. The idea of throwing the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, cannot be tolerated. There is no Democracy in it. Either the candidate nominated at Charleston, or the candidate nominated at Chicago, will be elected. It is yet six months to the Presidential election. In that time we are confident, the South will see its mistake. If it does not, and will not, then let the struggle come, and God defend the right.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Press.]

Much abused, much misrepresented, and most cordially hated as the Hon. S. A. Douglas is by extremists of all sections and of all complexions, he has planted himself upon and defended against "all comers" the constitutional rights of the people everywhere, North, South, East and West. With the comprehensive sweep of a real statesman and a true patriot, his mighty intellect ranges over the entire Confederacy. Taking as his motto the very first line of the Constitution, "We, the people of the United States," he stands by constitutional government and the rights of the people, from one end of the Confederacy to the other. And this we say, is the doctrine of the National Democratic party, the firm maintenance of which, in our judgment alone can preserve and perpetuate the Union of these States.

[From the Chicago Times.]

"What will the Convention do in June?—The answer is a plain one. It must nominate Douglas. If it does not do that, it is a matter of perfect indifference what it does.—The nomination has been long since decided in the popular mind. Douglas or defeat is as distinctly the fate of the party in 1860, and is as well known by all men of all parties, as if it had been proclaimed by the trumpet of an angel from on high. There is no use of mincing matters, and quibbling and equivocating. The great mass of the Democratic party will support as against the Republicans any nominee; but there is a vast multitude of Democrats—men who were veterans in the Democratic party when Bigler was a Freesoiler and Randall an Abolitionist—who will not submit to the dictation of Slidell, Bright & Co., and who will stand still and take the consequences of a defeat.

Mr. Buchanan has during three years made the people of the north pretty familiar with the rule of an opposition president. The people who do not live by office-holding nor by permission of secretaries and senators, and who have raised their crops and prosecuted their business successfully during the last three years, are not very likely to be terrified at the prospects of Seward's presidency—thousands will run the risk.

There are but few men of any party who will not attribute the failure to nominate Douglas at Charleston to a concerted scheme on the part of Slidell and Buchanan. And no man of whom it can be said that he was nominated at Baltimore by that faction, can hope to receive the cordial support of a people who feel themselves cheated out of their candidate by unworthy means.

But we have no doubt of the nomination of Douglas at Baltimore. It will do delegates no harm to go home and mingle with the people. If they are honest men, that communion with the people cannot fail to remove all uncertainty as to their duty to their party and to their country. There is but one voice among the people, and that is for Douglas.—A convention of the Democratic party must indeed be wonderfully constituted that will close its ears to the popular voice."

[From the Washington States.]

That the seceders did not withdraw on account of the defeat of their platform is manifest from their subsequent proceedings.—They deferred action in regard to an independent nomination, and hung around the Convention, like birds of *evil* omen, with arrogant threats of what they were going to do if the favorite of the country, who obtained a majority of the whole Convention, should be nominated.

With swagger and arrogance they endeavored to frighten the body into submission, and were willing to swallow any platform, provided they should be permitted to dictate who should be the candidate.

If the party submits to the arrogant dictation, conventions are mockeries, and Democracy a by-word and a scorn. Is the party so pusilanimous that it will yield itself to the control of men who, like spoiled children, set to kicking and bawling unless their humors are indulged?

Douglas is the man of the people—because he is from the people, and the ardent defender of the principles the people love. Hence he is hated by the arrogant, would-be lordlings, who have nothing to sustain them but overbearing pretentions, and success in plundering the country. They denounce Douglas, because they know he is not of their tribe of political gamblers.

We hope that his friends will stand like faithful men to their position. If they yield now, the independence of the party is lost forever; and submitting to the despotism of men who are determined to rule or ruin, must sink, a withered and despised thing, to everlasting contempt.

An Interesting Document.

That arch traitor, Yancey, sent a letter on the 15th of June, to a gentleman, which has been published, in the Washington *States and Union*:

"MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.

"DEAR SIR:—Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown it would give place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

"The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It is a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize 'Committees of Safety' in all the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, *by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.*

"The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended in the *Advertiser*, (the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey,) under the name of 'League of United Southerners,' *who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures and statesmen.* I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c.,

W. L. YANCEY.

"To James S. Slaughter, Esq."

The Judas Kiss.

Who would have thought, when Bigler, alternately with tears in his eyes and smiles on his face, at the Reading Convention, went round among the Delegates begging and supplicating to be sent to Charleston, and promising to use his influence to conciliate and harmonize the conflicting elements which had distracted that party, that beneath his vest was hidden a heart as black with treachery as ever beat in the bosom of a traitor? Who would have believed that this miserable, "weak-kneed" dough-face was kissing but to betray? No one. Yet such was the case. No Disunionist was half so potent for evil at Charleston as this same traitor Bigler. It was he who gave "aid and comfort" to the Secessionists! It was Bigler that urged and implored these traitors to leave the Convention. It was the Pennsylvania Senator who promised, in order to induce the Disunionists to bolt, that a majority of the Pensylvania Delegation would follow! And *this* is the man, (how unworthy the title!) Democrats of Pennsylvania, that *you* have honored—warmed into life—made rich and given position to.—Aye, this is the serpent that you have warmed into life by the fire of your kind favor, who now turns round and endeavors to inflict upon his friends and benefactors the sting of death. How well he merits the hissing curses of an outraged people that are *now* falling so thick and fast upon his treacherous head!—*State Sentinel.*

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—A despatch from Williamsport, dated May 11th says: "There is a freshet in the Susquehanna, which is now increasing. It was occasioned by the heavy storm which prevailed during the last forty-eight hours. It is supposed that an incalculable amount of damage will be done to the property along the river, and more particularly to the stock of lumber now on hand. Over 50,000,000 feet of lumber were swept away.

Squatter Sovereignty.

Those who denounce Squatter Sovereignty as a new-fangled Democratic doctrine evince more ignorance of the subject, in all its bearings, than would be pleasant or agreeable to them, were they aware of the fact. Gen. Cass has the honor of giving prominency to the question of Squatter Sovereignty as a party measure. He first introduced the subject into the arena of politics, and established its claims to the highest consideration of the American people. It then grew rapidly in the favor and esteem of the National Democracy. It was warmly espoused by all the prominent leading men in the Democratic ranks, from its first introduction into politics, till the advent of the remarkable struggle to fasten the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas whether they were willing to receive it or not.

Since that time there has been a regular, persistent effort on the part of some of the Democracy to cast obloquy upon this measure, under the delusive hope that they would thereby destroy the future usefulness of a prominent statesman, who maintained, with unanswerable argument, his unswerving devotion to a fixed and fundamental principle of his party. The old adage that men may change, but principles are eternal, should never be forgotten. If Squatter Sovereignty was right in 1848, in 1852, in 1854 and again in 1856, we can see no reason why it should not be right in 1860. The Bolter's Convention at Charleston, were violently opposed to Judge Douglas as a candidate for the Presidency, on account of his Squatter Sovereignty principles; yet we find they were willing to go for Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, than whom there is no greater Squatter Sovereign in the Union.

For the benefit of our readers we make a few extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Dickinson in the United States Senate in 1848, which verifys the truth of our assertion on this subject. He says:

That system of government, whether temporary or permanent, whether applied to States, Provinces or Territories, is radically wrong, and has within itself all the elements of monarchical oppression, which permits the representatives of one community to legislate for the domestic regulation of another to which they are not responsible; which practically allows New York and Massachusetts and other Atlantic States to give local laws to the people of Oregon, Minnesota and Nebraska, to whom and whose interests, wishes and condition they are strangers.

Again he says:

Should the domestic legislation of Territories be left with *their local Legislatures*, it would transfer from the Halls of Congress the *bootless sectional struggles* which have created bitterness at home, and served to *degrade* our *institutions* in the eyes of the world. It would leave local communities, Territories as well as States, to consult their own interests, wishes and sense of propriety, and to erect or *prohibit*, to *continue* or *abolish*, such institutions as may not be repugnant to the principles of the Constitution.

That was sound Democratic doctrine in 1848. We believe it to be equal sound and Democratic now.—*Kentucky Democrat.*

Southern Fire Eaters.

There is no way of accounting for the secession of the Southern extremists from the Charleston Convention, but by looking upon them as disunionists anxious to break up the Confederacy. There is no right given to the South by the Constitution which has ever been denied them by the Northern Democracy. We may go further and say that the Northern Democracy have gone beyond a strict and correct construction of the Constitution for the purpose of conciliating the South. Year after year have yielded, until at last they find their columns broken, and the enemy triumphant. It is time now to pause and reflect, if not to stop. We dare no longer take the Southern Hotspurs at their word, because, from sad experience, we find they do not adhere to it. No concession we can make, even outside the Constitution, will conciliate them; no compromise is held sacred; simply because what they desire is a dissolution of the Union, or the universal spread of slavery. To neither of these can the North accede. At the Charleston Convention the Southern disunionists, headed by Yancey and Slidell, encouraged by a few Northern traitors, such for instance as Cushing, Bigler, and Dawson, would listen to nothing rational. They would not even agree to submit the Territorial question to the decision of the Supreme Court, but endeavored to hold the party to a recognition of what they claimed to be *rights*, against the plain terms of the Constitution. In other words, they asked, *as the price of their action with the party*, the privilege of doing as they pleased, in defiance of the Constitution and the Courts. With such men we have no desire to act, and we have reason to thank Heaven that they have voluntarily left the organization to which they were a positive injury.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

It Can't be Done.

Now, since the conspirators against the Democracy of the nation have been signally defeated in their efforts to "kill off" Douglas, they have adopted a new *dodge*, and clamor for a new man—a *compromise* man. This is a pretty piece of impudence, to be sure.—What! the Great Democratic party *compromise* with a knot of dangerous Disunionists, backed up by a handful of Federal office-holders?—NEVER! DOUGLAS has been endorsed *by a fair majority of the whole Democracy of the Union, in solemn Convention*, and to withdraw him after *that* would be *inevitable defeat and death to the party!* No! no, gentlemen; Douglas will be nominated at Baltimore on the 18th of June next, and there is no power, *save that of the* GREAT JEHOVAH, *that can prevent him being the next President of these United States!*—*Ibid.*

Delaware Speaking Out.

We have received the following handhill, which speaks for itself:

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democracy of Appoquinimink Hundred, who are opposed to the seceding delegates from the Democratic National Convention, Charleston, are requested to meet at the hotel of Richard Ferguson, Blackbird, on Saturday, the twelfth day of May, 1860, at one o'clock, P. M., to take measures to assist in having this county fairly represented in the Adjourned National Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 18th day of June. Come, all Democrats who are prepared to stand by your time-honored principle of submitting to a Democratic National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. *Our delegate appointed from this County has betrayed the Democratic party;* left the Convention, and counselled the holding of another Convention of the disorganizers, and sat as President of it; therefore the crisis has arrived; the Democrats of New Castle county must speak out, and assure their Democratic brethren who stood firm in the regular Democratic National Convention at Charleston, that we DETEST AND REPUDIATE our delegate and sub from this county, who proved recreant to their trust.—By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Appoquinimink Hundred. May 4th, 1860."

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Local items are as scarce as gold dollars in our pocket. We have hunted and hunted, but when we come to count up the result, we find it amounts to *nix*. Our town is so very dull that we can't even get up a dog fight. Since the *great* "mill" excitement has subsided, and the Charleston Convention farce blowed out, and the Constitutional Union Party Convention completed its labors, the ravenous minds of the American people now wait with impatience, the result of the Chicago Convention which meets to-day. If we are not a decidedly fast people; if we can't dispose of more business; settle more questions of a political character in less time and with more talk, than any other nation on the face of this broad earth, there is no use talking about fast people, or fast ages. So we move along. Wonder where we'll land. The only place we can imagine is, on the other side of Jordan.

MAY.—Ah, beautiful, smiling May! thou hast come once more. All the world seems radiant with thy smiles. The trees have put forth their leaves in beauty and grandeur.—The fields are green with the growing vegetation, and the birds carol forth their sweet, charming lays from early dawn till dusky eve. Even the brute creation seem to know thy gentleness. Flowers, sweet flowers, germinate around us, and emit a fragrance which sends joy and gladness to the heart.

☞ The grain crop never presented a more favorable appearance than at this time. The fields around us present a grand spectacle, and it does our heart good to look at them.—The farmers from all parts of the county, report the prospects for a heavy wheat crop, to be of the most flattering character. If not destroyed by hail storms or the fly, we anticipate a larger yield in this county, than has been for a number of years past.

☞ The Hollidaysburg Branch Accommodation train commenced running to this place on Monday. It arrives here at 1 o'clock, and leaves at 1:30 P. M., stopping at all the stations between this place and Altoona. This is a move in the right direction, and we are confident the gentlemanly Superintendent of the road, Mr. Lewis, will receive the thanks of a large mass of the people, for his clever and accommodating spirit.

THE FRESHET.—We learn from our exchanges that immense damage has been done in some parts of the State by the recent high water. Tyrone City, was nearly all under water last week. We have not learned whether any damage was done, or to what extent. The Juniata at this place was a little on the "high" order.

☞ A report is current here, that a colored man belonging to this place, named Thompson, was shot a few days ago, at or somewhere near Clark's Ferry, whilst in the act of robbing a store. Six balls entered his body, two of them penetrating to the heart, which killed him instantly.

☞ We observed several "plugs" "lying around loose" on Saturday evening, and making night hideous with their oaths and unearthly yells. We should think after Dr. Cox proving so conclusively, that the "forty rod" whisky they drink is poison, they would let it alone.

☞ The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were irregular from Thursday to Monday last. On several divisions of the road, above and below Lewistown, the embankment holding the track had slid into the river, making it necessary to change cars at such points.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where dialogues of Books can be seen.

☞ Rosen, a few doors above us, has now finished several beautiful fruit paintings.—Persons desirous of securing handsome parlor ornaments may obtain them by calling soon.

☞ Oil Window Shades and Paper Curtains in great variety—also, Picture Tassels, Cords, &c.—for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book Store.

☞ The new sign of our neighbors, Fisher & Son, is rather a handsomely gotten up affair.

THE GRAPE CULTURE.—For the last two or three years, the out-door culture of grapes has become a mania—everybody seems to be rushing into it, so that it is not uncommon to find in the garden of amateurs, from fifteen to forty varieties, and daily additions as new varieties, of which there is an abundance, are brought into notice by their anxious discoverers.

As we indite this notice, however, to make just so many lines, to order, our object is to refer to an opinion which is beginning to find believers—we among the number—that the grape vine *is too much cultivated*; it is forced too much and pruned too much—in a word doctored too much. Among the best and most perfect bunches of Isabella grapes we ever saw, were some raised upon our premises, without trenching, draining or a particle of manure; indeed, there was not over two inches of common soil on the surface, all below being brickbats, stones, mortar, shavings and the general offal of a new building!—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Speech of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq.,

TO THE KEYSTONE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following eloquent address of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., to the Keystone Club, on the occasion of a serenade given him on his return as a delegate from the National Convention, we find in *The Press:*

The Club, accompanied by a large body of citizens, reached Mr. C.'s house about half past ten o'clock, and after several pieces of music had been played by the Pennsylvania Cornet Band, Mr. McCandless appeared at the window and said:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Cassidy is present, and I will have the pleasure of introducing him to you. In doing so, I beg leave to make a few remarks in reference to his course at Charleston, for which we have thought fit to come here and give him this serenade. Turning to Mr. Cassidy, Mr. McCandless said, "Sir, your friends having learned of your arrival home from the Charleston Convention, they thought it due to the course you have pursued to come forward this evening, and show their appreciation of your action by rallying around you the members of the Keystone Club. You are the only delegate from the city of Philadelphia that attended the Charleston Convention who truly, honorably, and fairly represented the wishes of their constituents, [applause,] but, in so doing, you have, if possible, attached more closely to you the active young Democrats of our city and State. In our recollection of what took place at Charleston, we can neither forget nor forgive the action of your colleagues—that little band of Federal officers and their satellites who endeavored to crush out the man over whose shoulders they have been hoisted into political power; and I tell you that when they again come before the people for their suffrages we will give them such a rebuke as will teach them their duty. I now introduce to you, my fellow-citizens, our eloquent friend, Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq."

This was the signal for prolonged cheering and enthusiastic applause. After the applause had partially subsided, Mr. Cassidy proceeded to address them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB: To say to you that I am exceedingly indebted to you for this spontaneous outburst of applause, and for the very handsome compliment you have paid me to-night, were but illy to express the feelings that well up in my heart upon this occasion. I have much to say in rendering an account to you of my stewardship, and there is yet much to be written of the history of the late Convention, and I propose, God willing, both to speak and write it. [Applause.] I went to Charleston desiring to carry out the wishes of my constituents; and I believed then, as I believe now, that the people of the First Congressional district, in common with the people of this great old Commonwealth, desired to have presented as their standard-bearer at the coming Presidential contest, that chieftain of the Northwest—the embodiment of that great Democratic principle, the right of the people to determine for themselves their own institutions—I allude to Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, [prolonged cheering;] and I beg to say to you to-night that it is my proud boast that, from the first to the last, I never faltered in my devotion to the hero of Illinois, [applause,] and please God, when we meet at Baltimore, I will continue to do battle in the same great cause, let it terminate as it may. [Applause.] I am willing to stand by the cardinal principles of our party and its greatest leader, and to go up or down with it. If we are to be put down by secessionists and disunionists, let us know it now, that we may be prepared properly to meet them.

When we arrived at Charleston, from the 23d of April until the day we left it, I regret to say, as a Democrat, that I found arrayed against Judge Douglas the National Administration, all its power and all its force, and I found with them their natural and proper associates—the disunionists of the South—and the only men who preached treason to the confederation of the States were the satellites of Mr. Buchanan. [Cries of That's the way to give it to them.] I found Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, [groans,] and Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, [groans and hisses,] the representatives of the President, [That's so,] endeavoring to make a platform upon which not only Mr. Douglas could not stand, but to make such a platform as was disgraceful to the humanity of the age. Not content with this treason to the people, an effort was made in that Convention to induce the Pennsylvania delegation to violate and repudiate their own platform, adopted by the Reading Convention; and when it was offered as the olive branch that would bring peace to all, embodying, as it undoubtedly did, the Democratic sentiment of our old Keystone State, will you believe me, when I tell you that there could be found Pennsylvanians who had accepted their officers under that platform, and under the strongest pledge to sustain it, to vote to put it down, and that they were willing to adopt in lieu of it, that specious line in the platform of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, "that the Democratic party should protect persons and property on the high seas"—in other words, to open the slave trade. Against that doctrine all the Douglas men protested, and fought it down. [Applause.] No one had talked of disunion or secession until they were told, in the most emphatic terms, that the men of the North were resolved that there should no longer be left the slightest pretext to call our party pro-slavery—that, while we were not only willing to go as far as the farthest in maintaining the constitutional rights of the South, as of all the States that they would not "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" to any set of men—in a word, that they knew the wishes of their constituents, and dared maintain them; and that no doctrine that violated the great principles they fought for should be put upon the Democratic party. [Applause.]

I am proud to say that in the effort to carry out these views we were successful by twenty-eight majority, and then these Southern men—I do not now pretend to charge the great South with this thing, but the few miserable tricksters from the cotton States—finding the majority of the party against them, having been beaten at every point in argument, held up to us the great bugbear of secession; but they found that there were people in that Convention made of sterner stuff. They were told to take whatever step they thought proper, we would stand by the organization, and those who were willing to risk a traitor's doom might do it. [Applause.]—That in our section it was treason to talk about disunion, and if they were willing to endanger the Union, and to impair the Confederacy, why, in the name of Heaven, let them take the responsibilty. What was done? The friends of Judge Douglas, composed of Northern and Southern men, who remained true to the Union, and true to the party, adopted the Cincinnati plaform—the platform that elected Mr. Buchanan—the platform that, in 1856, carried us to victory. Why is it not good enough to carry us to honor now? Let me call your attention to the fact that the very men who seceded from this Convention were members of the Convention that assembled at Cincinnati in 1856. Many of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted with them in favor of their secession movement were delegates at Cincinnati, and voted for the platform adopted there, uttering no word of dissent from its views, no protest against it. Governor Bigler endorsed it there and before the people. Where, then, were their objections?

"Where was Rhoderick then?
One blast from his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men."

That platform is the platform adopted at Charleston. Why should it be changed, and why should the men who carried Pennsylvania with it be asked to abandon it now?

It was sound Democratic national doctrine then. I have yet to hear the reason it should not be so considered yet. There may be a statute of limitations in our party as to men, but I know of none that applies to its eternal principles; and yet because this was done, Mr. Bigler and his friends, who supported this very platform in 1856, were active not only in covertly countenancing secession, but assisting the disunionists, for the retiring men boldly proclaimed that for them the Union was valueless, and thus it was that the voice of the Democratic people of our old Commonwealth was stifled. Shall it continue to be so misrepresented? Will the people longer submit to the imbeciles who seek to use them for their own selfish purposes? I trust not. The time to answer has come.—Let it go up in such a shout as will teach these men that the people are aroused. The disunionists and disorganizers left the Convention, and in doing so left the party, and I hope they will never return.

The sooner the great Democratic party get rid of the fanatics of the South the better.—[Applause.] Why, they say to us, what right have you, you do not represent Democratic States as we do? I answered them by asking what particular credit was due to a Democrat in the South. You have no fight to make, you have no opposition, and all think alike, while we of the North are compelled to fight every inch of ground, to give reasons for the faith that is in us, and more than all, to submit to be misrepresented and maligned for our devotion to the very men who now charge us with being wanting in faith. Let me ask them to come here to a political battle, and we will show them what it is to be a Democrat. [Applause] Do not undertake to tell me that the Democratic people of the North have not been standing up for your Southern institutions, and have not buckled on their armor to do battle for your constitutional rights. Do not tell me that we are not constitutional Democrats. The record is against it. History contradicts it.

My failing voice admonishes me to be done. All the history of the Charleston Convention cannot be said or written in a night. I wish it could. Let me say to you, my friends, before concluding, that there need be no alarm about Douglas. The true men of the South, the Union-loving constitutional Democrats who compose a majority of the Southern people are for him and for the platform of the Charleston Convention. Place him before the people as our standard-bearer, and they will rally to his flag by thousands. [Applause.] I have in my possession now, a dozen letters from active prominent men of the South, who have pledged their respective States for Douglas if he is nominated. [Applause.] And he will be nominated. [Renewed applause.] It is not possible that a hundred and fifty-two men can be put down nor intimidated by sixty disunionists. I tell you that the weak-kneed party must go down. The tricksters of the North, who have been toadying to the miserable faction of disunionists, will learn that the day of reckoning is near at hand. All I ask of my people is, to say that, so far, I am right—that they endorse my action at Charlestion—and I will steadily go on in the good fight. I believe that I am battling not only for a statesman equal to the age we live in, and powerful to grapple the great questions that are meeting us every day, but for a principle that underlies the very Government itself—nay, more, the liberty of the citizen; and believing this, as I do, in common with my colleagues from Pennsylvania it is not to be expected, and need not be, that we will stop half way. All that can be fairly and honorably done will be; and, Providence helping us, we will get back to where we started from at Cincinnati.

It is said that the seceders will not go to Baltimore. There is good reason for that, for they will not be received there. The men who seceded at Charleston will not be wanted there, for Democrats will go in their places. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, thanking you again for the very handsome compliment you have paid me, and apologizing for detaining you so long, I beg leave to bid you, one and all, good-night, proposing, before we part, that we give three cheers for the Little Giant of the Northwest.

The crowd heartily responded to this proposition; and, after giving three hearty cheers for Mr. Cassidy, dispersed at a late hour.

Douglas Meeting at Wilmington, Del.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Judge Douglas was held at the City Hall in Wilmington, on the evening of the 10th inst. Mr. James Montgomery, editor of the Delaware *Inquirer*, offered an expressive series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They embraced the following;

Resolved, That we condemn the secession from the Charleston Convention as an act unworthy of a true Democrat, and that we consider said secession the first step towards the disunion of these States.

Resolved, That we consider the delegates from New Castle county to the Charleston Convention to have forfeited their seats in that body, and that we take such measures as the exigencies of the times demand to select delegates in their places.

Resolved, That the recent attempt made at Charleston to sectionalize the Democratic party meets with our hearty condemnation; that we cannot see in the movement anything but an attempt at the disunion of the States and demoralization of the Democracy.

Resolved, That it is the belief of this meeting that Stephen A. Douglas is the choice of the people of this country; that a majority of all the votes in the Charleston Convention have been cast for him, and that nothing but a factious opposition, unprecedented in the history of Democratic Conventions, has defeated his nomination.

INCREASE IN EMIGRATION.—We noticed recently the very large increase that has taken place in the emigration from Ireland the present year. The New York Emigration Commissioners report that during the last week there arrived at that port, by the Galway and other lines, 5,277 persons belonging to this class; and the Liverpool papers state that the indications are that the emigration from Ireland in 1860, will exceed even that of the great famine year.

MARRIED,

On May 12th, by D. Snare, Esq., Mr. JOHN NAPLEY to Miss THERESA DOLD.

DIED,

On the 28th of April, 1860, in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, JOHN LIVINGSTON, aged 84 years and 4 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 14.—The Flour market continues dull; there is little or no demand for export, and holders are generally free sellers at $6@6 25 for common mixed, and good straight superfine. The sales are only in lots to supply the trade, at from these rates up to $6 50@7 50 ₱ bbl for superfine, extras, and fancy brands, as in quality.—The receipts are moderate. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are also very quiet, the former is offered at $4 12@4 25, and the latter at $3 62½ ₱ bbl for Pennsylvania Meal, without sales to any extent.

In Wheat there is not much offering, and the market is firmer. Sales reached about 5,000 bus. in lots, at $1 45@1 46 for good and prime Pennsylvania red, $1 52 for choice Southern do., and $1 60@1 62 for prime Pennsylvania white. Rye is rather better, and 800 bus. Pennsylvania sold at 88c. Corn is unchanged; the receipts are light, but the market is rather quiet, and only about 1,000 bus. yellow found buyers at 76c afloat. Oats are not so plenty, and 1,200 bus. Pennsylvania sold at 45½c.

In Seeds there is very little movement, and no change to note. A small sale of Cloverseed was made at $4 75 ₱ bus. for prime.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal'-is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian,"

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—

The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber, in the Diamond, in the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale. The property is well located for business, there being a large store room in the building.

Persons wishing to purchase will call soon.

M. STROUS.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the Will of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Alexandria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L ISENBERG.
Alexandria, May 9, 1860.* Executor.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The one undivided half part of the following described tracts of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, surveyed on warrants in the names of Peter Herring, David Shaffer, Sarah Levi, Margaret Levi, Adam Levi, Hannah Herring Frederick Herring and Conrad Herring, the division line to be run according to an Article of Agreement between the trustees of John Savage, deceased, and Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who was the owner of the other half of said tracts, dated the 14th day of November, A. D. 1843, and another agreement explaining the prior one between the said parties, and dated the 13th day of February, 1845, both of which said articles are intended to be recorded.

Also—A small part of a tract of land surveyed to Jacob Hildegras, which has not been previously sold by the trustees of John Savage, the first of that name, nor by the present grantee, and all the land not thus previously sold, which was conveyed to the said John Savage, deceased, by Edward Levingston and wife, by deed dated the 22d day of April, 1833, and recorded in Huntingdon county, in Deed Book X, page 402, &c. *Seized and taken in execution,* and to be sold as the property of William Patton.

JOHN C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office up to 2 o'clock on Friday, the 18th day of May, 1860, for the building of the following bridges:

One across Shade Creek, near Hudson's Saw Mill. To be an open bridge, 42 feet between the abutments.

One across Spring Creek, near Scottsville. To be an open bridge, 50 feet between the abutments.

Specifications of the above two can be seen at J. Lutz's, in Shirleysburg.

One across Stone Creek, at McAlevy's Fort. To be an open bridge, 60 feet between abutments.

Specifications and the plan for all can be seen at the Commissioners Office.

ALSO,

Proposals will be received at the same time and place, for repairing the bridge across the Juniata River at Drake's Ferry, according to specifications in the Commissioners Office.

By order of Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

APPEAL.

An appeal will be held by the Commissioners, in their Office, on the 18th day of May, 1860, for any persons who may see proper to attend, whose valuation has been altered since the triennial assessment, on account of flood or fire or improvements being made. They will also hold an appeal at that time for Militia fines.

By order of Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

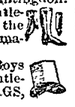
A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.



Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

ATTENTION!

All the Brigade and Staff Officers, and Companies of the 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V., you are hereby ordered to meet in the borough of Huntingdon, fully armed and equipped, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday the 25th of May, 1860, for Inspection and Battalion Drill.

Company A. Scott Artillery.
" I. Scott Infantry.
" D. Ringold Artillery.
" G. Union Guards.
" N. Jackson Artillery.

ALSO.

Agreeable to Act of Assembly, passed April 21st, 1858, SECTION 4—*Twelfth*—There will be an election held at the Court House, to elect two suitable persons to fill the office of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, and to organize and name Regiment, &c.

By order of Major R. C. McGill, Brigade Inspector.

J. S. MILLER.
Battallion Major.

BATTALLION MAJOR'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday, the 25th day of May next,* at ten o'clock, A. M., all that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north-west corner of Smith and Church streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 200 feet on Church street, and extending in depth 200 feet on Smith street; to be sold as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the residue in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchasers.

JAMES GWIN, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860—it.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday, the 26th day of May next,* at ten o'clock, A. M., the undivided half part of a tract of land in the township of Henderson, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Jno. Flenner, James Sloan, John Warefel, and others, containing 310 acres, more or less, belonging to the estate of Christopher Dumars, dec'd.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL FETTERMAN,
JAMES R. M'CLINTOCK,
Executors of Christopher Dumars, dec'd,
By their Attorneys, Miles & Dorris.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county,

H. GLAZIER, Clerk O. C.

WM. H. KING, Auctioneer.
Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT PORTSTOWN.

WHITE & LONG

Respectfully informs the public generally, that they have just opened a fine assortment of NEW GOODS at their store-room in Portstown, near the old bridge, where they will be pleased to receive calls.

Their stock of Goods consists of every variety of DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FISH, SALT, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

They desire the public to call and examine their Goods and prices,—and they assure all that *it will pay* to give them a call.

Portstown, April 25, 1860.—4t

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860—tf.

1860. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge,* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860—2m.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved upon the second day of April, A. D. 1860, by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to Thomas Fisher, who will also pay all claims against said firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
D. McMURTRIE.

The undersigned will still continue the business, trading as the firm of FISHER & SON, at the same stand occupied by the old firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! AT *D. P. GWIN'S STORE.*

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET, THE PLACE TO CALL, IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE,

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860—3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!! BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash,* are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts,* JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED! NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices,

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

Our Chip Basket.

PUT your money into a box if you like, but not a dice box.

LIGHT wine is but the ghost of wine—it has no body to it.

A LADY'S home-dress ought to last a long time; she never *wears it out*.

PLOUGH deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn both to sell and to keep.

"WHAT was the use of the eclipse?" asked a young lady. "Oh, it gave the sun time for reflection," replied a wag.

"MASSA," said Sambo, "one of your oxen is dead; 'todder, too. 'Fraid to tell of boff at once, for fear you couldn't bore it."

TEACH your children to wait upon themselves, to put away a thing when done with it. But do not forget that you were once a child. The grief's of the little ones are often neglected.

WHY is a man climbing up Mount Vesuvius like an Irishman who wishes to kiss his sweetheart? Because he wants to get at the mouth of the cratur.

"YOU DON'T, DON'T YOU."—"Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody what don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?" The answer was:—"Yes, I don't."

"BOY, what is your father doing to-day?" "Well, I 'spose he's failin'. I heard him tell mother yesterday to go round and get trusted all she could, and right off, too, for he'd got everything ready excepting that."

AUNT E—— was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sundown, using as an argument the little chickens went to roost at that time. "Yes," says Eddy, "but the old hen goes with them." Aunty tried no more arguments with him.

AN old lady was not much accustomed to attend church, finally went one Sunday. During prayer time, while the old lady was on her knees, her old cat who had followed her unnoticed, came purring around her, when she broke out—"Why, poosy—what you come ter meetin' tu!—hy-ee! I spoke out in meetin'!—Why-ee-ee! I spoke agin!—Why-ee-ee loddy-goddy! I keep a spokin all the time!"

MAKING FOOLS OF THEMSELVES.—"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Arkansas lawyer, "would you set a rat-trap to catch a bear? Would you make fools of yourselves by endeavoring to spear a buffalo with a knitttng needle? No gentlemen, I am sure you would not. Then how can you be guilty of the gross absurdity of finding my client guilty of *man*slaughter for taking the life of a woman?"

LONG SERMONS.—Rev. William Taylor, in "The Model Preacher," says: "Often when a preacher has driven a nail in a sure place, instead of clinching it and securing well the advantage, he hammers away till he breaks the head off, or splits the board."

"PAPA, can't I go to the zoologercal rooms to see the camomile fight the ry-no-sir-ee-hoss?" "Sartin, my son, but don't get your trousers torn. Strange, my dear, what a taste that boy has for nat'ral hist'ry. No longer than yesterday he had eight tom-cats hanging by their tails to the clothes line."

A LAWYER, in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child in his arms, and presented it to the jury, suffused with tears. This had great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked what made him cry? "He pinched me!" answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

A POET says:—"Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came, and left his traces there." What became of the balance of the harness he don't state.

"MISS, can I have the exquisite pleasure of rolling the wheel of conversation around the axletree of your understanding a few minutes this evening?" The lady fainted.

"I WISH, sir, you would join our political party." "No doubt, sir, you would like to have it joined, for it is awfully disjoined now—but I'm not a joiner."

CAUTIOUS MEN.—Some men use words as riflemen do bullets. They say little. The few words used go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide with their eyes and face, on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they lance out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. You never know where you stand with them. Your conversation falls into their mind as rivers fall into deep chasms and are lost to sight by its depth and darkness.

HOW TO IMPRESS NEGROES.—When I can't 'swade 'em, I fritens em—dat is a great art and white preacher don't always understand de nature ob colored folks. Now, Pompey, dere is one nature ob niger and one nature ob Massa Buckra. You can't scare our people by tellin' 'em de'll go to berry hot place if dey is sinners, for no place is too hot for dem dat sleep on pillow of roasted sand, in de boilin' heat ob day, wid dere faces turned up to it like a sunflower. I scare dem by cold. I talk of frozen ribbers dat dey must walk on barefoot, and ob snow drifts, and ob carryin' great chunks ob ice on dere bare heads foreber and eber, like dischargin' cargoes of Yankee ice from Boston vessels, which kills more ob dem dan yaller fever.—I can't talk book larning, 'cause I don't know any. But I friten dem to death almost, so dey call me old Scare Crow.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 27	6 44	5 39	Newton Hamilton,	10 25	3 08	9 32
4 36	6 50	5 46	Mt. Union,	10 19	3 02	9 24
4 51	7 03	6 00	Mill Creek,	10 05	2 49	9 09
5 05	7 15	6 13	Huntingdon,	9 55	2 39	8 57
5 22	7 26	6 27	Petersburg,	9 40	2 26	8 43
5 30	7 32	6 34	Barree,	9 32	2 19	8 35
5 37	7 37	6 39	Spruce Creek,	9 26	2 13	8 28
5 53	7 53	6 54	Birmingham,	9 10	1 56	8 11
6 02	8 00	7 00	Tyrone,	9 03	1 48	8 03
6 12	8 07	7 09	Tipton,	8 55	1 40	7 53
6 17	8 11	7 13	Fostoria,	8 51	1 36	7 48
6 21	8 14	7 17	Bell's Mills,	8 48	1 33	7 44
6 40	8 25	7 30	Altoona,	8 20	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:40 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, April 16, 1860. *Superintendent.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GOSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. *Administrator.*

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 14, 1860-3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND

SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860-3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.
McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

TEETH EXTRACTED

without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIX-

TURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!

HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,
No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA.

M. B. DYOTT'S
EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.

MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860-3m.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

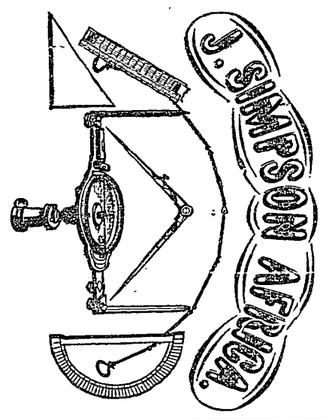
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.-3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You	How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You	How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You	The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You	How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You	The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You	What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You	The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You	The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You	The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You	How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You	The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You	How TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859-6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS,

for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL

Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.
Feb. 29, 1860-3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

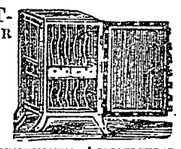
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WAT-

SON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in

great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y..

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—

ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

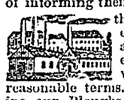
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO